

## Cleridæ, new Synonymy.

*Cladiscus obeliscus*, Lew. 1892.*Cymatoderma strangulata*, Kies. 1879, nec *Cladiscus strangulatus*, Chevr. 1843.*Opilo carinatus*, Lew. 1892.*Opilo niponicus*, Lew., var.*O. mollis*, L., Gorb. 1877.

*Sisynophorus bicolor*, Lew., 1891, I consider now belongs to the Cleridæ, not the Telephoridæ, but it is very difficult to assign any certain place for it in the Cleridæ at present.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. *Paralichas higonice*.Fig. 2. *Eubrianax granicollis*.Fig. 3. *Silis pectinata*.Fig. 4. *Elianus rugiceps*.Fig. 5. *Drilonius striatulus*, Kies.Fig. 6. *Drilaster axillaris*, Kies.Fig. 7. *Cyphonocerus ruficollis*,  
Kies.Fig. 8. *Laius niponicus*.Fig. 9. *Dasytes constrictus*.Fig. 10. *Celsus spectabilis*.Fig. 11. *Omineus humeralis*.Fig. 12. *Xerasia variegata*.

XV.—Description of a new Species of Butterfly of the Genus *Amauris* obtained by Mr. Scott Elliot in East Central Africa. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., &c.

Two examples of a very distinct species of the *A. echeria* group were obtained, both males—one taken at Ruwenzori, 5000–6000 feet alt., the other on the way from Salt Lake to Wawamba Co.

*Amauris Elliotti*, sp. n.

♂. Form of *A. echeria*, larger: primaries black, slightly brownish towards the base; all the markings deep ochreous, as follows:—a broad oblique spot across the middle of the discoidal cell and a second (slightly larger) before the middle of the first, or lower, median interspace, a small elongated spot above the upper extremity of the discoidal cell, a quadrid spot beyond the cell, its two upper divisions smallest, the third division largest, a bifid subcostal spot towards apex and two small spots (the upper one larger than the under) obliquely below it; three conspicuous nearly equidistant oval spots, one below each median branch towards outer margin and three nearly marginal points towards the middle of the

margin ; the general distribution of these markings, therefore, is similar to that of *A. echeria*, but their relative proportions are more nearly as in *A. lobengula* ; the quadrifid spot beyond the cell is, however, different in character from that of all the known species : secondaries browner, sericeous towards anal angle, and with the sexual patch somewhat ill-defined ; an elbowed ochreous belt occupying the basal two fifths and traversed by the black subcostal vein and part of its first branch ; a discal irregular series of eleven large ochreous spots, of which the first, sixth, and eighth are distinctly larger than the others ; a nearly marginal series of seven to eight dots in pairs, commencing from the second subcostal vein : body pitchy black-brown, with two white points on the head. Wings below brown, the apical area of the primaries and outer three fifths of the secondaries somewhat olivaceous ; all the ochreous markings paler than above, and several additional small spots or dots near to the outer margin in all the wings.

Expanse of wings 80 millim.

Two male examples.

Perhaps the most distinctive characters in this species are the position of the ochreous belt of the secondaries at, instead of a short distance from, the base, the consequent widening of the dark external area, and the great size of the spots of the discal series on these wings, reminding one of *Tirumala limniace*.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Manual of Conchology, Structural and Systematic.* Second Series.—*Pulmonata.* Vol. IX. By H. A. PILSBRY. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1894.

A LONG-FELT want has been experienced by the conchological student of a sound arrangement and classification of that enormous assemblage of mollusks familiarly known as Helices. Many classifications have from time to time been proposed, but experience has shown them to be more or less unsatisfactory. Being based to a great extent upon conchological characters, or characters derived from the study of some special organ, this might naturally be expected: Perhaps the best of these arrangements was that worked out by Dr. E. von Martens in the second edition of Dr. J. C. Albers's 'Die Heliceen.' Although this work has held its own for some thirty years past, and, to a great extent, formed the basis of the last system of classification—that of Dr. L. Pfeiffer—it has long